

dignity and grace, with a spirit of bipartisan-ship, and a deep respect for the House of Representatives.

Chuck has served the committee under four different chairmen. We speak for all of them in thanking him for his dedication to the committee and a job well done. In saying goodbye to Chuck, we say goodbye to someone universally liked and respected—a very difficult compliment to obtain in our business.

We wish our friend Godspeed in his new position and will remember his excellent service to the House of Representatives.

#### TRIBUTE TO PHIL HOLLYWOOD

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 5, 1997*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, August 23, one of the races at Monmouth Park in Oceanport, NJ, was dedicated to Mr. Phil Hollywood, a native of my hometown of Long Branch, NJ, who has distinguished himself as a business leader in our Nation's Capital. It is an honor for me to join in paying tribute to this good friend and great citizen.

Phil Hollywood was born in Long Branch, attended grade school at the Lyceum, and served as an altar boy at Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church. While attending Red Bank Catholic High School, he worked as a stockboy at the local Woolworth's and as a part-time caddie at the Old Orchard Country Club in Eatontown, NJ. After high school, he enlisted in the Navy, serving on a destroyer in the South Pacific during World War II. After the war, he took a job as a desk clerk at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, a venerable Washington landmark. He stayed there for 47 years, rising to the position of vice president and managing director, while also serving in various capacities for the Hotel Association of Washington.

During this storied and distinguished career, he had the honor of greeting many Presidents of the United States as well as many foreign leaders. Mr. Hollywood was Inaugural housing director for three Presidential Inaugurations. While he was always extremely attentive to the needs of the eminent visitors to the Shoreham, Phil Hollywood extended special care to guests from Monmouth County and especially Long Branch.

Phil retired in 1991, and he resides in Washington with his wife Brinda. Their two daughters and three grandchildren all live nearby.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to join with the many friends of Phil Hollywood in paying tribute to the many accomplishments of this Long Branch boy who made for himself a great career in Washington but never forgot his native roots.

#### NURSING HOME PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT OF 1997

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 5, 1997*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, when millions of Americans must make the difficult decision to

put an aging relative in a nursing home, we trust the institution to care properly for our loved ones. But as a recent General Accounting Office [GAO] study points out, nursing homes across the United States don't always treat the 1.8 million residents like family.

At a time when the nursing home industry is undergoing explosive growth as a result of an aging population, my recently introduced Nursing Home Public Information Act of 1997 would allow families to make an informed choice when choosing a nursing home. By directing HHS to publicly disseminate information currently compiled in databases maintained or available to HHS concerning nursing homes, this bill takes a step in the right direction toward educating the public.

While most nursing homes adhere to Federal and State regulations, each year billions of dollars are lost to fraud and abuse. According to the GAO, Federal Medicare and Federal/State Medicaid programs paid nursing home providers more than \$35 billion in 1995. The Department of Justice estimates that as much as 10 percent is lost to fraud and abuse.

By aggressively targeting five States, the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], through Operation Restore Trust, has obtained 74 criminal convictions and recovered \$67.3 million for Medicare. More than four dozen civil suits have collected \$72.8 million in fines and settlements, and companies have returned another \$47.4 million.

Convicting abusive providers, levying fines, recovering overpayments, negotiating settlements—all these actions are necessary to reduce fraud and abuse. But they will never be more than the second best way to do this. The best way is to prevent fraud, abuse, and waste from occurring in the first place. This requires informing the public. As a recent Government Reform and Oversight Human Resources Subcommittee hearing revealed, the public receives little or no information relating to fraud, abuse, and quality of care in nursing homes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join my efforts to assist millions of families across the Nation by supporting the Nursing Home Public Information Act of 1997.

#### 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHEAST COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS, INC.

#### HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 5, 1997*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an organization in my district that serves as a unified voice of senior citizens.

It was 25 years ago this week—on September 13, 1972—that six senior citizen clubs gathered for a meeting in which they formed the Northeast Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., also known as the Region V, Archdiocesan Senior Citizen Council.

An ecumenical, nonpartisan, organization for senior citizens, their mission was simple: to develop programs which would promote the health, welfare, spiritual growth, safety and protection of senior citizens in northeast Philadelphia.

Over the past 25 years, the Northeast Council has grown to include 52 senior citizen

clubs with a membership of over 10,000 elderly citizens. Its commitment to improving the quality of life for seniors in Philadelphia grows stronger each day.

Mr. Speaker, the Northeast Council of Senior Citizens, Inc. serves as a positive role model for older Americans across the country. It consistently demonstrates that seniors can gather together, share common interests and ideas, and speak in a powerful, unified voice on issues important to this large segment of our population.

The council regularly holds meetings, seminars, brainstorming sessions, dinners, picnics, and social events. In addition, the council supplies knowledgeable speakers and distributes literature, keeping seniors well informed of current issues which directly affect their lives. In many ways, the members serve as the eyes, ears and powerful voice of the senior community—a voice I listen to frequently.

The Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which I represent, is the 20th oldest district, by population, in the country. Over 100,000 constituents—1 of every 5—is over the age of 65. Issues like Social Security, Medicare, nursing homes, and long-term health care are of great concern to them and their families.

An organization like the Northeast Council of Seniors brings our elderly citizens together to discuss these crucial issues. Their passionate opinions also remind me of the responsibility I have to ensure that their concerns are addressed.

The Northeast Council of Senior Citizens brings together the most dedicated and energetic members of our senior community. By uniting the most active and energetic seniors who are dedicated to improving the quality of life for their fellow men and women, these individuals are doing much to dispel stereotypes of the aging community, and encouraging people of all ages to be active and involved.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent the men and women who belong to the Northeast Council of Senior Citizens. I ask you and my colleagues to support this commendation and congratulate the Northeast Council of Senior Citizens as they observe their 25th anniversary as an organization, and join me in wishing them many more years as a positive and active force in Philadelphia.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

#### HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 4, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2264) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to the Istook amendment and in support of the Porter substitute.

This legislative body needs to wake up and realize that, whether we like it or not, teens across America from all types of families—dysfunctional and solid—are having sex. Now, do we ignore the facts in adherence to our utopian principles of parental guidance and abstinence sacrificing our children and their future in the process? Or do we accept the facts and work to educate our children in hopes of encouraging abstinence, preventing devastating sexually transmitted diseases, preventing abortion, and preventing unintended pregnancies.

There is another fact being overlooked here as well. Family planning clinics already are required to encourage teens to talk with their parents about reproductive health issues—but guess what—some parents aren't talking. In fact, some parents treat sex as such a taboo that their children are left to learn on their own with no guidance at all, when poor decisions can prove deadly. Other parents are abusive, leaving teens to take care of themselves. This is not a perfect world.

Members in favor of the Istook amendment cite a tragedy in Illinois where a 37-year-old teacher took a 13-year-old student, with whom he was having a sexual relationship, to a federally funded clinic for contraceptives. This is indeed a tragedy and that teacher needs to be put away for a very long time. But to claim that his relationship is the result of the existence of title X clinics is dishonest and misleading.

This relationship was going on prior to their visit to a title X clinic and, had the girl disclosed that her partner was an adult authority figure, by law he would have been reported. This crime was committed by this perverted teacher, not the family planning clinic.

I do not stand here today to trivialize the seriousness of this appalling case. In fact, the substitute amendment being offered by Chairman PORTER requires that clinics provide counseling to minors in recognizing and resisting attempts of coercion by their partners.

Please open your eyes and support the Porter substitute. It is a matter of health. Don't let unrealistic ideology sacrifice the futures of our children.

#### FOREIGN OPERATIONS EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 4, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Chairman, the recent release by the CIA of roughly 5 percent of the documents in its possession which pertain to its 40-year-old controversial role in Guatemala provides extraordinary insights into the lengths to which the U.S. Government was prepared to go in order to achieve its cold war antisubversion goals. The documents provide

a good argument for the need to close institution like the School of the Americas [SOA], a product of an era in which a growing consensus of critics say Washington's paranoia was enshrined as its official Guatemalan policy. The following research memorandum, authored by Gretchen Oelsner, research associate for the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, demonstrates the need for the United States to end its support for the School of the Americas.

#### TORRES AMENDMENT

The School of the Americas was instrumental in providing the venue for covert liaisons with key Guatemalan army personnel, often resulting in longstanding relationships. By training their young officials, and subsequently recruiting some of them for the CIA's payroll, Washington was able to ensure cooperation with its anti-Communist policy, even at the eventual cost of a friendly country's sovereignty and democratic institutions. On Wednesday, July 9, Representative ESTEBAN TORRES introduced an amendment to the Foreign Aid appropriations bill which would have limited funding for the School of the Americas, but it was defeated by a narrow margin (23–21). The tight vote suggests that there is hope that the School of the Americas eventually will be closed down. It is imperative that the amendment on the floor today succeed because its approval would be an important step in ending a legacy of human rights violations by U.S.-trained members of the Guatemalan armed forces.

CIA involvement in Guatemala began when the country's popularly elected president Jacobo Arbenz threatened in the early 1950's to nationalize mainly underutilized land holdings controlled by the United Fruit Co. and offered to remunerate the U.S. Goliath at the artificially low rate of assessment that the company itself had placed on its land for tax purposes. With strong personnel connections to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his brother, Director of Central Intelligence Allen Dulles, the company was able to arrange for the CIA to inaugurate an effective scenario in response to fast-breaking developments in the country. By backing Lt. Col. Castillo Armas, one of its contracts in the Guatemalan Army, the State Department, along with the CIA, orchestrated a successful coup against Arbenz in 1954. Forty years of terror, torture, and death squad activity followed, often in part funded and directed by Washington, which resulted in the deaths of more than 150,000 civilians.

#### MYSTERIOUS DEATHS

The most recent instance of CIA activity in the country involved the suspicious deaths of Michael DeVine in 1990 and Efraín Bámaca Velásquez in 1992. DeVine, a U.S. citizen, was an innkeeper residing in the Peten, a heavily forested region of the country known for its Mayan antiquities and valuable hardwood. Later, it was established that he had been assassinated and beheaded by a Guatemalan military unit in June 1990, perhaps after he happened upon a smuggling operation being run out of the zone's military compound. In response to this grisly incident, and to the Guatemalan military's failure to comply with a promised vigorous investigation into the circumstances behind DeVine's death, Congress ceased aid shipments to the Central American country. However, the CIA was quick to replenish the funding gap. Both the Clinton and

Bush administrations admit that \$5 to \$7 million were secretly funneled annually to the Guatemalan Armed Forces, though Bush officials insist the funds were used to pay CIA sources and placate the armed forces, not for the purchase of weapons.

Another victim of the violence was Efraín Bámaca Velásquez, a leftist guerrilla leader married to Washington, DC lawyer Jennifer Harbury. Contrary to information provided at first by Guatemalan military reports as well as United States diplomats, a United States Defense Intelligence Agency document stated that "Bámaca was not killed during a firefight with army troops, but was captured, interrogated, and killed."

#### PUTATIVE MURDERER REMAINS A FREE MAN

Col. Julio Roberto Alpírez, a senior intelligence officer and SOA alumnus, implicated in the murders of both Bámaca and DeVine, acknowledges that he "routinely exchanged information with CIA officials." White House officials also have conceded that Alpírez received at least \$60,000 from the CIA during 1990–92. In July 1992, shortly after embarrassing details of Alpírez's complicity in Bámaca's execution had surfaced, the agency terminated his contract, awarding him \$44,000 in severance pay. While a later report by the CIA's Intelligence Oversight Board found that its agents neither had ordered nor had prior knowledge of DeVine's death, and that there was no way to definitively determine responsibility for Bámaca's killing, Justice Department officials did admit Alpírez was involved in DeVine's murder. Even though further evidence had indicated that the colonel ordered DeVine's death and supervised the torture and execution of Bámaca, he was later exonerated by Guatemalan officials. Outside observers maintain that it is astonishing that the agency claims to have had no knowledge of the murder of the U.S. citizen, even though one of its paid informers was involved in his death. This is especially so in the case of the guerrilla fighter Bámaca, whose cause the agency was spending millions of dollars annually to eliminate. Critics speculate that the CIA station chief felt it important that Bámaca be neutralized, so the agency sanctioned local Guatemalan authorities led by Alpírez, to have him tortured and killed.

#### SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS

Colonel Alpírez received important training at the ill-reputed School of the Americas, located at Fort Benning, GA, but then based in Panama. In fact, he attended the school twice, once in the Combat, Arms and Support Services in 1970, and later at the Command and General Staff College in 1989, just before he was involved in the high-profile murders. This institution has earned the nicknames "School of Coups" and "School of Assassins" because of the activities of many of its alumni—some of whom later gained renown as the worst human rights abusers in Latin America. Former Panamanian President, Jorge Illueca, had no trouble terming the school the "biggest base for destabilization in Latin America."

The institution teaches combat skills, counterinsurgency operations, sniper fire, military intelligence, commando tactics and psychological warfare. When the Pentagon finally released the controversial training manuals used at the facility after their contents already had begun to leak, pages were found in them advocating such interrogation techniques as blackmail, detaining the innocent relatives of those being questioned, torture and murder.